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the under surface of the closet seat. Whenever such box, tub, or can container shall cease to be water-tight it shall be replaced by a sound one.

(f) There shall be at the back or side of each privy an opening for the removal of the night-soil container, which opening shall be provided with a tightly fitting let-down board, or 18-mesh cross wire per inch cover, hinged to the house and so constructed as to prevent the access of flies to the night soil. This cover shall be provided with a hook or button and shall always be kept closed. Where practicable, the opening shall abut on a public alley so as to be readily accessible to the city scavenger.

(g) No privy shall be built or maintained within 20 feet of the line of any street or any house, or within 50 (preferably 100) feet of any well, or within 3 feet of the party line of the adjacent lot or lots, except in the rear or side of lots where they abut on the public alley.

(h) Whenever, in the opinion of the State board of health, the condition of any privy is such that it can not be put in sanitary condition the State board of health shall order a new privy constructed in conformity with the foregoing regulations.

(i) All privies shall be kept clean at all times. The excrement shall be removed at least once each week, seat scoured, and building thoroughly cleaned so as to prevent objectionable odors. The door of the house must not be left open.

(j) No wash water, garbage, kitchen slops, or other liquid waste shall be emptied into the privy. No night soil from any person suffering from typhoid fever or other serious bowel trouble shall be emptied into any privy without being previously disinfected in such manner as directed or approved by the State board of health.

(k) Every hotel, restaurant, residence, sleeping apartment, factory, mill, store, workshop, mercantile establishment, theater, picture show, or other places where people are employed, live, or congregate shall be provided with one or more privies, one seat for every 25 or fraction thereof, with separate apartments for the sex and color, and they shall be provided with proper wash and dressing rooms with an abundance of water, soap, and individual towels, and kept at all times in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from drain, privy, or otherwise. In public places, stores, etc., the privies shall be plainly designated for color and sex, provided with a supply of toilet paper, and no person shall be allowed to enter or use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other color or sex.

(l) Where there is an established system of waterworks and sewer system, all privies located on premises within 300 feet of sewer main or lateral shall be connected with the waterworks and sewer.

Embalmers—Board of Examiners. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)

The Sanitary Code was amended by striking out from section 110, in the first paragraph, the clause “* * * residing at the domicile of the State board,” so that the first paragraph shall read as follows:

“The State board hereby appoints a commission of examiners, composed of two medical members and two practical embalmers, with the president of the State board as ex officio chairman.”

Water Supplies. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)

The Sanitary Code was amended by adding the following to chapter 13, on page 102:

“Whenever any person or corporation furnishing water for potable purposes finds it necessary, for any reason whatever, to make any change, temporary or permanent, in the operation of their plant or in the manner of furnishing such water, which may in any way, either temporarily or permanently, tend to deteriorate the potable qualities of the water so furnished, by pumping directly into reservoirs or supply mains untreated water, when the ordinary supply is subjected usually to some form of purification treatment, or any other similar or dissimilar change in said supply, the tendency

of which is to cause polluted waters to be forced into distributing pipes, the said person or corporation, before making such changes, or, in case of emergency, requiring the immediate making of changes in the operation of the plant, or in the manner of furnishing such water, within six hours of making such change, shall notify the local board of health, and shall also notify, by telegraph or telephone, the State board of health as to character and estimated duration of such change."

By amending paragraph 279 so as to read as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to use water from any canal, sewer, ditch, or other excavation in the ground, within the limits of any city, except such wells as have been approved by the State board of health, for the purpose of making bread or any other article intended for human consumption or subsistence, nor shall any person use the water so procured for the purpose of washing or cleansing implements or utensils used in the preparation, manufacture, or vending of any article or commodity intended for, or used as, human food or drink."

In paragraph 281, by inserting before the word "well" in the first line the word "shallow."

(The paragraph as amended reads as follows:)

"281. It is hereby made unlawful to excavate or sink a shallow well on any premises used as a bakery or bake shop."

In paragraph 282: By changing last clause to read "that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the boring of deep or artesian wells."

(The paragraph as amended reads as follows:)

"282. Upon any such premises where a well now exists, it shall be the duty of the owner of the property to cause same to be immediately filled up to the surface of the ground: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the boring of deep or artesian wells."

By inserting in chapter 13 the following:

"It shall be the duty of the mayor of each city, and of the proper officers of all private corporations, partnerships, and of individuals who shall hereafter install a waterworks system, or shall make any changes in any existing system, to file with the State board of health a true and correct copy of the plans and specifications of the entire system to be installed or changed by such city, corporation, partnership, or individual, including plans and specifications of such filtration or other purification plant as may be operated by them in connection therewith, and also plans and specifications of all alterations, additions, or improvements to such systems which may be made from time to time.

"The words 'plans and specifications' as used here shall be construed to mean a true description or representation of the entire system and also a full and fair statement of how the same is to be operated, and in addition to all other things, shall show all the sources through or from which water is or may be at any time pumped or otherwise caused or permitted to enter such system. Such plans and specifications shall be certified by the mayor and the city engineer of city corporations, and by such proper officers and the engineer employed by a private corporation for private corporations, and by some individual member of a partnership, or by the individual owner in case of a waterworks owned and operated by partnerships or individuals, including the engineer employed, if any."

On receipt of the plans and specifications by the State board of health they will be inspected with reference to their effect on the public health and if such board on inspection finds that the proposed water supply is impure and dangerous to individuals or to the public generally, or that the proposed purification system is inadequate to supply a safe water, the said board on its order may require the corporation, partnership or individual owning and operating the same to make such alterations in such waterworks systems as may be required or advisable in the opinion of said board, in order that the water supply may be healthful and free of pollution. Such recom-

recommendations or orders of the State board of health shall be served in writing on such corporations, partnerships, or individuals, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such corporations, partnerships, or individuals to comply with such recommendations or orders.

Toilets and Urinals—Light and Ventilation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)

The sanitary code was amended by adding to chapter 18, paragraph 413: "Toilets and urinals shall be in a space which is well lighted and well ventilated and which is separated from space used for any other purpose by walls extending from floor to ceiling. Doors to toilet rooms must fit tightly and be self-closing, except when doors open to outside of building or to open court."

Sewerage Systems—Plans and Specifications Subject to Approval by Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 20, 1913.)

The sanitary code was amended by inserting under regulations concerning drains and sewers, the following:

It shall be the duty of the mayor of each city, and of the proper officer of all private corporations, partnerships, and of individuals who shall hereafter install a sewerage system for any city or town in the State, or shall make any additions or changes in existing system, to file with the State board of health a true and correct description of such system. Such plans and specifications shall, upon their receipt by the State board of health be inspected with reference to their effect upon the public health, and if such board finds that such sewerage systems or any part thereof are dangerous to individuals or to the public health generally, the said board on its order may require such alterations as may be required or advisable.

Morbidity Reports—Venereal Diseases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 25, 1913.)

The sanitary code was amended by adding to section 12, paragraph (a), the following-named diseases: Gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid. This paragraph names diseases which are declared by the State board of health to be communicable and dangerous to the public health. These diseases are notifiable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Broken Eggs not for Food—Marking of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 6, 1913.)

At a meeting of the State board of health held November 6, 1913, it was voted to change paragraphs 8 and 15 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Business of Cold Storage to read as follows:

8. Broken eggs, packed in barrels, kegs, cans, or any other container, if not intended for use as food, shall be marked by the owner when deposited in cold storage, with a stamp or label reading "Not for food" on the side of the body of the container. The words "Not for food" shall be indicated in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch in height and a similar stamp or label shall be placed upon the side of any crate or other package containing more than a single can.

15. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the above rules and regulations shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense.

Cold-Storage Eggs—Marking of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 7, 1913.)

At a meeting of the State board of health held August 7, 1913, it was voted to modify the regulation made June 5, 1913, to read as follows:

The sign or placard required by section 1 of chapter 538 of the Acts of 1913 to be placed upon or immediately above cold-storage eggs, or upon the basket, box, or other container in which cold-storage eggs are placed, shall consist of the words "Cold-storage